The Medicines given, after I was call'd in, were chiefly of the *Vulnerary* and *Digeſtive* kinds: That which did her moſt ſervice, (but it was after the *Bladders* were come off) was a *Tincture of Myrrh and Gentian*, in large and frequent Doſes; and with a proper Vehicle: Under the uſe of this ſlight, but advantageous Medicine, from a very weak condition, ſhe recover'd an Appetite, *&c.* and is now perfectly well.

Exeter, Sept. 26. 1704

IV. *A Letter from Mr* John Thorpe, *M. A. of* Univerſity *College in* Oxford, *to Dr* Hans Sloane, *S. R. S. concerning Worms in the Heads of Sheep, &c.*

WIth this you receive the delineation of a Worm, found in diſſecting the Head of a Sheep, in the Cells form'd between the *Laminæ* of the *Os frontis*: It is an *Apode*, and ſeems to be a ſpecies of the *Eulæ*; tho much different from the common ſort breeding in putrid Fleſh. It is every where of a fair pale colour, excepting its Tail, which ends a little obliquely in a Plane; on which are impreſs'd two remarkable black ſpots, (as in Fig. 8.) Beſides two ſmall white *corniculæ*, its Head is arm'd with a pair of black, ſharp, and crooked *forcipes*, which, in contracting, and extending its Body, it draws in, and puts out at pleaſure: With theſe it is, that in creeping it takes hold of the ſurface of the Body, on which it moves; and draws it ſelf forward on pretty large, protuberant, and ſomewhat flattiſh *toruli*, fewer in number than thoſe on its Back, (*vide Fig.* 9.) which alternately ſwell'd and relax'd, ſeem inſtrumental to its motion, and ſupply the place

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place of Feet. It looks of a clear, Cryſtalline ſubſtance, and almoſt tranſparent.

The Membrane, that inveſted the cavity of the Cells containing it, was very fat, and in moſt places ſeparated from the Bone; the Blood-Veſſels appear'd turgid, and inflam'd: Whereas the Membrane of the oppoſite Cells, which have no Communication with theſe, was thin, pellucid, adherent, and no ways preternaturally affected.

I have given the more particular deſcription of this Worm, and the Cells, it was found in, it not being deſcrib'd by any Author, I have yet conſulted. Mr *Bobart* informs me, "That ſome curious Gentlemen of the Uni-"verſity, lately obſerv'd three Worms lodg'd in the ſame "parts of the Head of a Sheep, but in two diſtinct Cells: "The largeſt apart by its ſelf, the other two in the Cell "adjoyning; one of which was conſiderably leſs than "the other, agreeing in form with the forementioned, of "a whitiſh colour in general, with the two notable ſpots "on the flat of the poſterior part, but a ſhadow of "brownneſs from the back down the ſides, (eſpecially of "the riper one;) roundly turgid on the back, and flat "underneath; divided with ſeveral *annuli*, as theſe "Creatures generally are; at the extremity of which Pro-"tuberances, ſerving inſtead of Feet, there appears a little "darkiſh brown ſpot on each ſide or edge: as they faded "and wither'd, they chang'd to a light red or phœnicious "colour, and afterwards brown.

(a) *Mouſet* mentions Worms yearly breeding in the Brain of Stags, Goats and Sheep, (eſpecially when fat) but ſuppoſing them generally known, gives no deſcription of them; unleſs from (b) *Benedictus* and (c) *Mathiolus*, that they are *Eulis maximis æqules, & ejuſdem cum illis formæ:* Tho the Worms meant by thoſe two Authors are not found in the Brain, but (as they both agree) *ſub lingua in concavo circiter vertebram, qua cervici innectitur caput.* (d) *Avicenna* aſſerting the poſſibility of Worms breeding in the Head, ſays expreſsly *multoties naſcuntur in anteriore parte*

(a) *Theatr. Inſect. lib. 2 cap. 30.*

(b) *Lib. 21. in proœm.*

(c) *Comment. in Dioſcor. lib. 2. cap. 52.*

(d) *Lib. 3. fen. 1. tract. 2. cap. 3.*

parte capitis super locum qui est in strictura narium: To which (e) *Joubertus* adds, *ubi oves, & capræ dicuntur perpetuò vermes habere, ut cervi in gutture.* This plainly shews the distinct places of their generating in the Heads of Stags and Sheep, as well as describes the particular Cells, in which they are found in the *Os Frontis* of the latter.

(e) *Cap. 9. de Cephalalgiâ.*

(f) *Trallian* relates a memorable Story from *Moschion*: *Democrates* the *Athenian* applying himself to the Oracle at *Delphos* for the Epilepsy, receiv'd the following answer;

(f) *De Arte Med. lib. 1. cap. 15.*

Μείζον' ἀειράμενος κεφαλῆς ποιμνήιον ἐυλὴν
Μηκάδος ἀγρονόμοιο, δέρας περικάμβαλε μήλου
Ἕρπητα πολύπλεκτον ἐϋρίνου ἀπὸ κόρσης.

Which *Guinterius Andernacus* renders thus;

De grege sume capræ majores ruris alumnæ
Ex cerebro vermes, & ovis dato tergora circum
Multiplici vermi pecoris de fronte revulso.

Democrates not comprehending the hidden meaning of the Oracle, referr'd it to *Theognostes Democratius*; who recollecting that the Head of a Goat near the *Basis* of the Brain is naturally impregnated with Worms, right sagely unfolded the Mystery; advising him in pursuance to *Apollo*'s directions to procure one or three of them (for, it seems, it must be an odd number) by provoking the animal to sneeze; and wear them about his Neck, in the Skin of a black Sheep, as an Amulet.

'Tis not to be imagined, how Worms seated at the *Basis* of the Brain, where *Trallian* places them, should be expelled by sternutories. The words of the Oracle ['Ευρίνου ἀπὸ κόρσης] admit of a more favourable construction, and distinctly express the cavity over the Nose: from whence by a passage, that opens into the Palate and Nostrils, they may easily be discharged by sneezing. By the same passage they

they may as eaſily inſinuate themſelves, when ſmall; or rather be drawn up with the breath in the ſtate of Eggs, and depoſited in thoſe Cells: Where animated by the Vital Heat, and nouriſht by preying on the Membrane, in which they are included, they may more probably occaſion the Epilepſy in Sheep and Goats, (a Diſtemper (g) *Hippocrates* obſerves to be frequently incident to them, tho he aſcribes it to a different cauſe) than cure it in Men.

(g) *De Morbo Sacro.*

From hence perhaps we may be allow'd to account for thoſe various Inſtances given by Medicinal Authors, of Worms ejected at the Noſe by Men and Women. (h) *Benivenius*, (i) *Fernelius*, (k) *Zacutus Luſitanus*, (l) *Ronſſeus*, (m) *Trincavellius*, (n) *Hildanus*, (o) *Baptiſta Codronchus*, (p) *Tulpius*, (q) *Verzaſcha*, and (r) others, relate ſeveral caſes of this kind; all agreeing that they were attended with extream Pains in the Head, *Mania's*, *Lypothymies*, *&c.* which immediately ceas'd at their ejection.

(h) *De abditis Morb. cauſis, cap.* 100.
(i) *De Part. Morb. & Sympt. lib.* 5. *cap.* 7.
(k) *Prax. Med. admir. lib.* 1. *obſ.* 7.
(l) *Miſcell. Epiſt. Medicinal. cent.* 1. *obſ.* 8.

(m) *De ratione curandi partic. hum. corp. affect. lib.* 9. *cap.* 11. (n) *Obſervat. Obſervat. med. lib.* 4. *cap.* 11. (q) *Obſervat. med. obſ.* 6. (r) *Tho. Bartholin. Hiſt. Anatomic. cent.* 1. *Hiſt.* 64. *Epiſt. med. cent.* 2. *Epiſt.* 74 & 85. *Ephem. German. Ann.* 2. *obſ.* 147. *Ann.* 4. *obſ.* 37.

It muſt be granted, (s) *Ægineta*, (t) *Gabucinus*, (u) *Foreſtus*, (w) *Borellus*, and particularly (x) *Fulvius Angelinus*, who wrote an entire Diſcourſe *De Verme admirando per Nares egreſſo*, very rationally conclude, the Worms they treated of came from the Stomach, or Lungs, they not being attended with thoſe Symptoms, nor affecting the Head; as in the caſes related by the Authors we have mention'd; particularly in that remarkable Inſtance of (y) *Hollerius* of a Worm evacuated at the Noſe *nullâ tuſſi, nullo vomitu antecedente*: Which by the acute pain it produced, plainly diſcover'd where it lay conceal'd.

(s) *De re med. lib.* 4. *cap.* 57.
(t) *De Lumbric. cap.* 8.
(u) *Obſervat. medicinal. lib.* 21. *obſ.* 28.
(w) *Hiſt. & Obſervat. medic. cent.* 2. *obſ.* 70.
(x) *Apud Alar. Crucium de Quæſit. per Epiſt. cent.* 3.
(y) *De Morb. intern. lib.* 1. *cap.* 54. *in Schol.*

Whether Worms may generate in the Brain or its Teguments, I ſhall not determine: 'Tis ſufficient (ſuppoſing it

poſſible) that there is no paſſage for them thence to the Noſe; where they are often found, as we are aſſur'd by many credible Writers. *Angelinus* and *Alſarius à Cruce* place them *prope naſi colatoria in ſtrictura narium*; both ſeeming to imply that *Sinus* more exactly deſcrib'd by (z) *Avicenna*: Which is to be underſtood of humane Heads, not thoſe of Brutes, but only as apply'd by *Joubertus*.

(z) *Loc. ſupra citat.*

What terrible Symptoms, as *Cephalæa's*, *Deliriums*, *Epilepſies*, *Syncopes*, *Convulſions*, &c. a Worm, with ſuch ſharp and piercing Weapons may raiſe, by continually preying and ſporting on a Part ſo exquiſitely ſenſible, and nearly ſituate to the Origin of Senſation, as the Membrane, that inveſts the cavity of this *Sinus*, may be more eaſily imagin'd than explain'd.

Oxon. July 24, 1704.

V. *An Account of very large Stones voided* per Urethram. *In a Letter from Mr* Edw. Lhwyd, *Keeper of the* Aſhmolean Muſeum *in* Oxford, *to Dr* Hans Sloane, *S. R. S.*

Oxford, Sept. 22, 1704.

I Make bold to trouble you with a Copy of a Paper I receiv'd from Dr *Bullen*, a Phyſician in *Cheſhire*, together with a figure of the Stones he mentions. They are much of the ſame ſize and ſhape; and being joyn'd together, the circumference one way is above three inches and a half, and the other three and a quarter, (*See Fig.* 10.) The perſon that voided them, took an exceſſive quantity of Honey during his pain; to which alone he attributes his Deliverance; how probably you can beſt judge.

Ne

fig: 2.

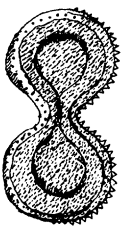

fig: 4.

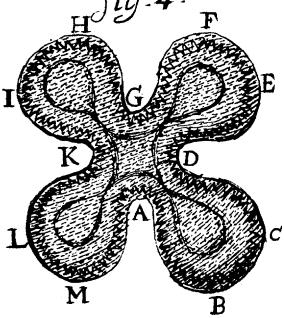

fig: 10.

fig: 1.

fig: 3.

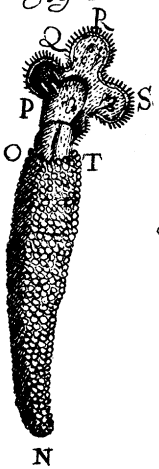

fig: 8.

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fig: 5.

fig: 7

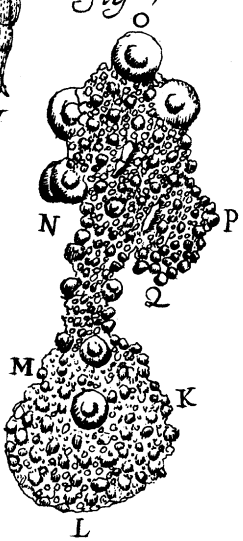
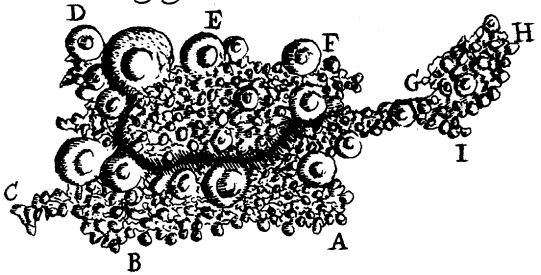
fig: 6.